

TWO MONEY HOGGLES IN JAIL; PLACES CLOSE UP.

Agnew, the Washington Syndicate Chief, and Gourdain, the Endless Chain Coupon Promoter, Locked Up for Violating the Banking Laws—Victims Hunting for the Little Money Left—\$30,000 Sent to Miller Held.

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Employees Give Information. Two young men, who said they were university graduates and had been employed by Gourdain, called on Captain Price last night and gave him important information as to Gourdain's methods.

The police say that Gourdain has been known as D. A. Gourdain, and that he came from New Orleans in 1882, having been run out of that city by the authorities. The following dispatch tells of Gourdain's career in the Crescent City:

New Orleans, Nov. 28.—Louis A. Gourdain, formerly of New Orleans, in connection with swindling schemes of various kinds. At one time he devoted his ingenuity and talents to "fake" lotteries, and made much money before the police broke up his business.

Offered Four Per Cent. He then became one of the promoters in a banking concern known as the Bank of North America, started without capital, and offered 4 per cent on deposits. It soon collapsed. About this time he was also selling lots and having a new town to be built on land several miles above the city limits, in Jefferson Parish. He also offered sporting life, and as a diversion posed as a backer of prize fighters.

"EASY MONEY" IN THE ENDLESS CHAIN.

The "endless chain" is applied to many schemes, some legitimate, such as the collection of funds for charity.

To illustrate the working of the chain principle: Mr. Money Maker, with no capital but office rent and enough money to pay for printed matter, begins.

He sends you a book containing five coupons, promising that if you sell the coupons for five cents each he will send you a dollar free. You sell the coupons to friends. Each coupon is returned by the friend who purchased it, with twenty-five cents.

This the coupons Mr. Money Maker sent you bring him in 25 cents each, or one dollar and a quarter, and he sends you the dollar.

But you ask, "Where do my friends come in for their 25 cents each?" Mr. Money Maker promptly sends each of them a new book of coupons, which they in turn sell.

MONEY SAFE AND SURE
Fifty-seven Per Cent.
Richard Berry & Co., 125 Broadway, New York.

From a Philadelphia Paper.

to their friends. They sell the five coupons at 5 cents each, getting their quarter, which they sent to Mr. Money Maker back. When this second set of coupons is sold and returned to Mr. Money Maker they get their dollar. Thus the operation goes on.

The first man gets five customers for Money Maker. The five get twenty-five for Money Maker. The twenty-five get 125 more, etc.

KELLOGG GUIDES BERRY & CO. FORTUNES.

It was discovered by Journal reporters yesterday that Richard Berry & Co., located in room No. 102 of the Hudson Building, at No. 52 Broadway, and who call themselves bankers and brokers, is guided by the clever hand of James B. Kellogg, late of the notorious swindling concern known as the E. S. Dean Company.

The reporters called at room No. 102 they were met by a man who said he was Richard Berry and who became indignant when asked about Kellogg.

He declared that he knew nothing of Kellogg.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESSES
Richard Berry & Co., 125 Broadway, New York.

Where Success Pays Well.

Kellogg, having nearly met him in a restaurant in Exchange place, and said that he had not seen Kellogg for three weeks. While Berry was protesting that he was acquainted with Kellogg was of the slightest, who should walk into the office and open his desk to Kellogg himself.

He took a package of letters from the desk and placed them nervously in his pocket. Asked if he was Kellogg, he replied that he was not. Kellogg has for seven months been conducting a swindle similar to that of Miller's, except that he promises to pay only 57 per cent a year.

The name of the firm occupying room No. 102 has been changed now and then, but Kellogg has ever been in the same place as the director of the enterprise. Customers sign in order for the disposition.

Easy Money for Investors.
of the funds they intrust to Berry & Co., so worded that if when the money is lost they cannot appeal to the law.

FANSHAW DEFENDED MILLER'S SCHEME.

That Horace E. Fanshawe, the Newark, N. J., "Investment Specialist," took a deep interest in the Miller syndicate may be gathered from the following letters sent by him to E. L. Blake, publisher of "On Change," No. 20 Broad street.

These letters and others from Fanshawe were written on plain paper containing no allusion to the Miller's own banking scheme.

The first letter ran:

E. L. Blake & Co., Nov. 8, 1899.
Gentlemen: Your copy of "On Change" directed me to do not forget to tell you that I have been thinking of Mr. Miller personally, and have never heard of 31-cent meeting his obligations, however, if he does not, he is a fraud, and I am sure you know that he has received hundreds of dollars every day. They have been paid him for the last few days, and he is in the highest terms of him.

Yours very truly,
H. E. FANSHAW.

INVEST IN WHEAT and CORN

You will make money

\$747 On Every \$100

Investment, not Speculation

DOLLARS & SENSE

The Combination Investment Company

RIALTO BUILDING, CHICAGO

From a Philadelphia Paper.

Miller, of Brooklyn, is not altogether correct. He says that the business is a swindle, and that it is a swindle. If you will send me one of these coupons, I will send you a report from a mercantile agency.

Yours of October 27, with enclosure, duly received, and in reply would like to say that the Mr. Miller in question has always fulfilled all his promises. He has been very successful in his operation on the stock market, and has been no complaint of any description against him.

Now, as I have many friends who have invested with Miller, I feel very sorry for you, and will do what I can to save them from loss if possible. Thank you for your favor, and am, with very truly,
H. E. FANSHAW.

Fanshawe is still doing business at his residence, No. 308 Summer avenue. Post Office Inspector Stone called upon him yesterday and questioned him concerning his methods.

"I have nothing to fear," said Fanshawe, "my business is perfectly legitimate. I do not send my literature through the mails, and my clients number just six. They are all personal friends."

PHILADELPHIA FIRM LIKE MILLER'S FAILS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—The home office of the Investors' Trust, No. 122 Arch street, doing business exclusively with persons outside the city and promising large profits on investments, failed to open its doors today, and an effort by bank messengers to find Miss M. C. Carson, the cashier, was unavailing.

A prospective investor, called by the company states that Lipman Koenig is president, but no mention is made of other officers.

The Investors' Trust opened sumptuously about four years ago. Its plan of business is to invite the investment of capital, the inducement held out being promises of large returns of interest ranging from 100 to 200 per cent.

An idea of the big business carried on by the concern is conveyed by the fact that the bank messengers only about a time ago collected \$2,300 from the firm in order that this was to be paid as dividends. Another collected the sum of \$1,700 for dividends.

Almost daily five big sacks of mail matter have been sent by wagon to the Post Office. It is said the company's postage expenses alone have amounted to \$200 a week.

ONE MORE MONEY MAKER IN THE TOILS.

Charles O. Hughes, forty-three years old, of No. 60 West street, was arrested last night and taken to the Old Slip police station by Detective McConville on a charge of swindling. Five hundred complaints have been made against him. His transactions are said to be in the nature of the Franklin Syndicate scheme. Several women have been recently placed hundreds of dollars with him were the complainants.

WHITE'S BUREAU DEALT IN SEDUCTIVE PROMISE.

A financial scheme on the order of the Franklin Syndicate, and known as Charles H. White's Bureau, located in the Cotton Exchange Building, is no more. Its managers having fled on Saturday last. The office, with its many typewriters and clerks gone, is closed, and the police are searching for the men who conducted it.

Several creditors called yesterday, among them a widow who told how she had been duped. The creditors of the concern are mostly Southerners, who were attracted by promises of productive deals in cotton. The bureau has been in operation about three months, and is believed to have taken in more than \$200,000. The managers called themselves C. H. White and C. H. Wyman, and have not yet been identified as old workers at the game.

The police say there are half a dozen other suspicious concerns in the same neighborhood, and that they are being looked after.

MEDAL OF HONOR FOR COL. J. FRANKLIN BELL.

His Heroism at Porac, When He Routed a Body of Insurgents Alone, the Reason.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The President has directed that a Congressional medal of honor be presented to Colonel J. Franklin Bell, thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, captain, Seventh Cavalry in the regular army, for most distinguished gallantry in the action of September 9, 1899, near Porac, Luzon, I. I.

Colonel Bell, seeing that a number of insurgents were about to escape from his camp, he was pursuing them, and he rapidly forward alone, intercepted the rebels, and though at least one hundred

Telephone Your "Want" Adverts.
To the Journal, Call 4601 Cortlandt at 1058 Main, Brooklyn. The ad will appear in the next issue of the Journal.

yards in advance of his own men scattered the insurgents, captured a captain and two privates and brought about the surrender of the entire party, all in the face of a fire from the concealed enemy.

NO TURKEY YET FOR M'KINLEY'S THANKSGIVING.

Gift Birds, Usually Plentiful, Have Not Been Seen at the White House This Year.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—The chief of the White House is in despair. Up until 9 o'clock to-night he has not received the fat gobblers which are to form the pièce de résistance on the White House table on Thanksgiving Day. A turkey, the chief says, should hang in the house two days before it is eaten.

Hitherto, for as much as a week ahead of Thanksgiving, turkeys in couples, groups and droves have been delivered at the White House and the place of the city have benefited. However, none of Western D. I. who has furnished turkeys for the President's table for twenty-five years, shipped two choice fed birds to this city.

of large electrical and realty interests, had bought an interest in the Harper establishment representing \$1,000,000, and had been elected president of the corporation.

Secrets of Big House Disclosed.

The sequel, made known yesterday, will be to the general public a revelation of the highest magnitude. By a single move the veil which has covered the firm's large troubles is cast aside. It discloses a vast indebtedness, but discloses an attitude on the part of the embarrassed firm wholly in keeping with the standard of good faith and intent which from its beginning has been its most valued asset.

That J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. are its chief creditors—holding paper to the extent of \$3,000,000—has no special element of surprise. It is noticeable as emphasizing the vast nature of Mr. Morgan's "sphere of influence." It appears that in the final effort to stem the current of surpluses, the Harpers have had an offer from Mr. Morgan of further accommodation, but that acceptance of it was not in Colonel Harper's scheme of reorganization. A part of the correspondence bearing upon this phase of the readjustment was furnished by him for publication yesterday.

The Complete Letter Writer offers no such perfect models as the two letters which follow:

New York, Nov. 27, 1899.
Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
Dear Sirs: It is due to you, as the principal creditors of Harper & Brothers, to know that, owing to the financial stringency and the fact that the bulk of our assets is not available for quick realization or collateral purposes, the company may and probably will be unable to meet its maturing obligations.

Moreover, our new president, Mr. Harvey, insists that the finances of the company must be readjusted in such a way as to enable him to give his undivided attention to the business and editorial work, and we ourselves feel that in the present situation, we have not the moral right to incur further obligations which we might not be able to meet. We consider it our duty, therefore, in justice to both yourself and ourselves, to decline to avail ourselves of your generous offer to increase the

one for the President and the other for Admiral Dewey, but their arrival has been delayed.

BRYAN IN TEXAS SCORES FRIENDS OF J. W. BAILEY.

Belief That as Hogg's Friend the Nebraska May Declare for Chilton for the Senate.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 28.—W. J. Bryan arrived here this morning on a visit to Governor Hogg, with whom he will remain several weeks. His coming has precipitated much agitation in political circles through the belief that he will express himself on the coming United States Senatorial race in this State between Horace Chilton, the present Senator, and Joseph W. Bailey, Congressman, who seeks the honor.

Chilton and Bailey are not very good friends. Hogg is a warm supporter of Chilton, and the fact that he has brought Mr. Bryan into Texas and announced that Bryan will make several speeches in the State, has made the Bailey men fearful of

Make Money.

Our special plan of Co-operative Investment enables you to invest sums of \$50 and upwards so that if you wish you can get the rate of 30 to 50 per cent. monthly. A moderate investment will enable you to support a family in comfort, and you can still operate the business. Absolutely safe. Address as a postal note will bring you a full particulars. Write today.

W. W. Marsters & Co., 169-171 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Invest Money; Stop Work.

the fact that he will say something in favor of Chilton, for Bryan is known to be very strong with the masses.

M'KINLEY WILL BACK UP BRADLEY AGAINST GOEBEL.

Administration Decides to Send Troops to Kentucky if a Certificate is Denied to Taylor.

Louisville, Nov. 28.—The National Administration has resolved to stand by Governor Bradley in seating Taylor as Governor if the State Election Board gives the certificate to Goebel. This assertion is made by the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Times, and bears out stories of Federal intervention told in Republican circles. The Times correspondent says:

Acting under instructions from the President, the Attorney-General and the Secretary of War have been looking up precedents for calling out Federal troops to support a Governor who has declared martial law. The President has informed Governor Bradley that he may expect such assistance from Washington as can be legally given in case he makes a request.

MISS PAUNCEFOTE TO BE MARRIED FEBRUARY 1.

Date of Her Union to Mr. Bromley, of the British Embassy, Definitely Decided Upon.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The date of the marriage of Miss Lillian Pouncefote and Mr. Bromley, of the British Embassy, has been finally set for Monday, February 21, though as yet no invitations have been issued.

Miss Sargent, who is to be one of the attendants at the marriage, and who has been on a visit to the Embassy, returned to her home in Boston on Monday last.

TRUST COMPANY CONTROLS HARPERS' Continued from First Page.



James Harper. John Harper. Joseph Harper. Fletcher Harper. FOUNDERS OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSE OF HARPERS, WHICH HAS NOW PASSED OUT OF THE FAMILY

of the corporation, and of Mr. Harvey as agent for the receiver, hoping that a reorganization may be effected, which shall protect primarily the interests of our creditors, and which, we hope, will also preserve the honor and dignity of the house of Harper & Brothers, and enable it to enter upon a fresh career of usefulness and prosperity. We are, with great respect, your obedient servants.

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400 HEROES FIGHT A BATTLE WITH THE SEA

(Continued from First Page.)

after a few days. During the last week of the passage the Manauense was in utter darkness at night.

She had been rolling in heavy seas all the way, but on November 22 she encountered a typhoon, and pitched and tossed alarmingly. The Pekin became separated from the Manauense in the storm.

"Trailing like a wounded duck, working out her soul; Clanging like a smithy shop after every roll."

The water rose rapidly, and the balling force was doubled. But the buckets were smashed one after another, and barrels and boxes were substituted for them, the men working in pitchy darkness, with planks and pieces of iron shifting or being violently washed among them. The firemen could only feed the fires by being lifted on the shoulders of other men through water waist deep.

The typhoon lasted two days and a half, and in the midst of it the engines stopped. The officers held a council, and found that there were 420 persons on board, with lifeboat accommodations for 215.

In the meantime the men below, ignorant of their extreme peril, were passing buckets and singing, "What the Hell Do We Care!" while the ship rolled, helpless, on the ocean, with hatches closed.

The heat was intense until the typhoon passed, and then the Pekin, which had retraced her course about seventy miles, ran alongside the Manauense, which was rolling so heavily that the soldiers in the hold could, at each roll, see the Pekin through the hatches overhead.

Colonel James S. Pettit, commander of the Thirty-first Volunteer Regiment, ordered the Manauense to proceed to Guam and await relief, but the captain demurred, the officers say, because the Government was renting the ship for \$500 per day.

Throughout the remainder of the voyage the engines failed frequently, and the ship would roll for a few hours while the engines were being repaired, then she would proceed again for a few hours.

"Aching for an hour's sleep, dozing off between; Heard the rotten rivets draw when she took it green."

The meat and vegetables rotted because of the failure of the refrigerators, and were thrown overboard.

After the storm the water supplied to the ship at Honolulu had to be used for the boilers, and there was little or none for drinking. In fact, it is said that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely on whiskey, beer and hardtack.

The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila. They declare the engineers were grossly incompetent. The officers say the behavior of the troops was beyond praise. For days they worked in the dark, suffocating hold, with water sometimes up to their shoulders, and planks washing about in a manner dangerous to life and limb. The officers took the lead in balling, and encouraged the men.

The captain of the ship promised the men twenty-five cents an hour for balling, but he now proposes to pay them a dollar and a half per day. The soldiers talk of attacking the ship.

The regiment will proceed to Zamboanga on the Pekin to garrison several ports on the island of Mindanao.

amount of your loan, and to seek your cooperation in another way, better adapted in our judgment to conserve the interests of all our creditors.

We feel emboldened to make this request, not because of business necessity on your part, but because of the personal friendship and sympathy you have always shown for, and the great pecuniary service you have rendered to Harper & Brothers in the past. It is due to you that we should, as we do now, express our keen appreciation of, and our gratitude for such assistance, without which our house could hardly have maintained its position.

Hope for a Great Success. The present assets of the company have been justly estimated as being far in excess of its existing liabilities, but they are of such a character as to be wholly unavailable for immediate cash requirements or as a basis for further loans. We are satisfied, however, that with capable single-headed management, which we believe we have now secured, the property may be made capable of earning a material amount in excess of that required to pay the interest on our assets, and we believe that but also upon the unsecured claims amounting to approximately \$2,000,000. It is our anxious desire to protect, if possible, the holders of these claims and to place them in a position which will assure ultimate payment in full.

A reorganization of the company upon a permanent and substantial basis would, we believe, accomplish these purposes and would conserve the interests of all creditors, provided the property could continue under the sole direction of Mr. Morgan, who has already effected reforms which will result in a saving of more than \$100,000 per year.

We therefore recognize that you should proceed to take all necessary steps to protect your claim secured by the collateral of our mortgage bonds, and that the State Trust Company, as trustee under the mortgage, upon your request, would be entitled to enter upon and take possession of the mortgaged property. In that case, we shall institute proceedings for the appointment of the trustee as receiver of

the corporation, and of Mr. Harvey as agent for the receiver, hoping that a reorganization may be effected, which shall protect primarily the interests of our creditors, and which, we hope, will also preserve the honor and dignity of the house of Harper & Brothers, and enable it to enter upon a fresh career of usefulness and prosperity. We are, with great respect, your obedient servants.

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